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VOL. IX.—NO. 28.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 8, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

COLORADO

Class Conscious Workers Assemble in Force.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 27.—The State Conference on party matters, methods, etc., which was held here yesterday, was a brilliant success in every respect. In fact it exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the State Committee, which had long been urging its necessity upon the various sections.

The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m. by State Secretary Warnecke, who welcomed the delegates and expressed his satisfaction at the large attendance, all but two of the sections in good standing being represented.

Comrade Nixon Elliott, of Pueblo, was elected chairman, and Alfred H. Lampe, of Denver, secretary.

Comrades Warnecke, of Denver, Knight, of Pueblo, and Brimble, of Williamsburg, were elected a committee on credentials, after which a recess of ten minutes was taken.

When the meeting was again called to order, the Committee on Credentials reported the following as entitled to seats in the conference:

Pueblo.—Nixon Elliott, J. A. Wright, W. J. Knight and J. Fran Williamsburg.—H. J. Brimble, Rockville.—P. R. Douglas, Leadville.—W. E. White, Montrose.—Fred Hoffman, Grand Junction.—Sam Flint and A. K. Trueblood.

Russell Gulch.—S. S. Johnson, Geo. Grimaly and W. A. Hopkins.

Denver.—Ed. Wernet, Albert Wernet, E. O. Cochran, Jerry Nagle, J. H. Martensen, A. G. Maskey, Britta Morris, A. H. Lampe, H. Warnecke, A. Judeovitz, W. H. Boyd, Clayton Tammany and H. Schaefer.

Ouray.—H. H. Wesseler and C. H. Wesseler.

The report was accepted and the conference then heard a report on the condition of the party's finances and the report of last Fall's political campaign by Comrade Warnecke.

The secretary then read Comrade Hickey's report on his tour through this State, which was likewise encouraging and instructive.

W. J. Knight, W. E. White and H. J. Brimble were elected to audit the accounts of the State Campaign Committee, and A. H. Lampe, F. Hoffman and S. Flint were elected a committee on resolutions.

The meeting then adjourned until 2.30 p.m.

Promptly at 2.30 the meeting was again called to order by the chairman.

The first business transacted was the reading of the report of the Auditing Committee, which was adopted, and ordered placed on file with the State secretary.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was laid over for thirty minutes.

After thorough discussion of the matter, it was voted to put a State organizer in the field as soon as possible, the speeches of the delegates showing that their sections could be relied upon to contribute financially and render other aid.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then taken up, and adopted with great enthusiasm. The Resolutions were as follows:

On the Class Struggle Within the Party.

WHEREAS, The National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. and the Editor of our national organ, THE PEOPLE, saw fit to reprimand and condemn the views expressed by the "Volkszeitung" of New York, the German daily organ of the Party, in that city on the question of taxation and on the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance; and

WHEREAS, Said views of the "Volkszeitung" on taxation are not in harmony with the attitude of the Party on the question, and indefensible from a scientific standpoint; and

WHEREAS, The antagonism of the "Volkszeitung" toward the S. T. & L. A., with the object of discrediting the same, was an act of antagonism to the will of the Party, which endorsed said S. T. & L. A. in regular convention; and

WHEREAS, The "Volkszeitung," THE PEOPLE and "Vorwärts," being financially controlled by the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, and said association electing the editor of the "Volkszeitung," and claiming ownership, and, consequently, the same rights over the two other papers above mentioned; and

WHEREAS, The National Executive Committee, in order to secure to the Party better control of its official organs, submitted to the Party referendum the question, "Shall the Party own and control its official organs, etc.?" and

WHEREAS, The said Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, seeing that the question would be answered by the Party in the affirmative, and that a profitable "business" would thus escape it, did, on the evening of July 10th, of this year, call a meeting of the General Committee of Section New York in an irregular manner by not giving proper and sufficient notice of same, and did at said meeting assume to depose the National Executive Committee, a prerogative which, according to the National Constitution, can be exercised only by the sections of Greater New York, subject to approval by the referendum vote of the entire Party; and

WHEREAS, This illegally assembled General Committee assumed to elect a temporary or acting National Executive Committee, which is also the duty of the sections of Greater New York; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this conference endorse the action of the National Executive Committee in submitting the above mentioned question to a vote of the entire Party as fully justified by the situation at the time and by subsequent votes above enumerated; and further

(Continued on page 3.)

HAS-BEENISM.

The British, or Old Style, or Pure and Simple Unionism Steelengraved.

"Pure and simple trades unionism"

is a weird and wonderful thing viewed from the vantage-ground of these United States, but it is far more so when examined in the "home of its birth,"

the "tight little Isle." To hear the lamented and lamenting Sammy Gompers speak of the fearsome thing, it would be supposed that within the pale of its influence mankind had reached the apex of its glory. Beautiful are its commandments; righteous are its ways;

glorious are its achievements. But look at it as it is, and it stands forth a petrified essence of "hasbeenism." A degrading spectacle of alternate poltroonery and bravado, of cowardice and braggadocio, of fear and recklessness.

It displays all the characteristics of the debauched ignorant. One day boasting of its past, the next moaning at its future. One day shouting its victories (?) to the unconverted, the next trailing its bedraggled rags with outstretched palm soliciting alms. One day puffing itself up like a Grouse cock, rattling its feathers and pleasing itself with its own bombast; the next in full retreat like a cur with tail half mast, yelling and howling at it knows not what;—and all the time its chief characteristics of ignorance, cowardice, and corruption sticking out all over it, showing it for what it is, the dirty decoy-duck for its dirtier master, the Capitalist Class.

Run its advocates to their holes in this country and they will stick out their ugly heads, spitting out their cry of "Look at us in England." Well, let's look. For over a century this emasculated and impotent thing "has been forging its way," "raising the general level and thought" of the working class "higher and higher," until they have capped their pyramid of excellence with the following, which is taken from one of their own papers:

EXPLANATION NEEDED.

On Wednesday, 13th July, six members of the Danish Bricklayers' Trade Union, who had left their country owing to the general lockout, started work at the Horton Asylum works, near Epsom. But they had scarcely worked an hour and a half when the two hundred English bricklayers working at that place convened a meeting, the outcome of which was that they asked the foreman to dismiss the "foreigners," to which demand the foreman complied. Mark well, there was no dispute on at the Horton works and the Danes were as good trade unionists as any. They were fully skilled, for no man can become a member of the Danish Bricklayers' Union without having served a regular three years' apprenticeship. And it would be absurd to fear any cowardly breach of trade union rules from men who have so many times been the victims of their own countrymen's treachery. Nor had they committed any offence at the Horton works. Their only crime was to be foreigners.

So much for their "spirit of manly courage" which they have spent decades in acquiring. Now, let us see the other side of their character displayed.

For years the British Trade Unionist has boasted of his liberties and privileges, which boast has been yawped here in a second-hand fashion by our "American" misfit leaders. Over there in the home of trades unionism, there was no military despotism; "WE" would not allow it. Now, read the following, and glorify the Volkszeitung-Keenan-Crocker brand of unionism, oh, ye of little faith: "What would ye? Are not we the salt of the earth; are not we the true and only leaders of the working class? Fall down and worship our strength!"

SOLDIERS AND STRIKES.

An interesting decision has just been given in the Queen's Bench Division relating to the maintenance of the military when called out during strikes. It will be remembered that during the coal strike in Wales the colliery owners asked for and obtained the presence of soldiers to "maintain order," and, incidentally, protect their property, which was alleged to be in danger. When the question of paying for the keep of the soldiers came on, the Glamorgan County Council disputed some of the items in the account, and offered to make a compromise with the War Office. This, however, the latter refused, whereupon the Council withdrew its offer and declined to admit liability at all. The action was raised for the recovery of £2,500 and now the Queen's Bench has decided that the Council has no liability for any part of the cost of maintaining the military. This introduces a new feature into such cases. Hitherto the theory has been that the Justices of the district might summon the presence of troops, with, of course, the sanction of the War and Home Offices, the locality being responsible for the expense, thus incurring a large sum in future pay the bill. It raises the question of how far it is allowable that local property owners should be able without check, to put the nation to such expense. In all recent cases where military has been called out it has been under the most shadowy pretence of evidence, the obvious intention being to frighten and subdue the strikers. Now that the localities are relieved of the expense of maintaining the military, we may expect that these, in future, will be called out more recklessly even than in the past.

"Go to, ye foul scoffers at our greatness. Look at what we have achieved, after years and years of ennobling work in building up a sturdy and cowardly, strong and ignorant body of tried, true, and pusillanimous monkeys who know not their own power and thereby magnificently sustain the "rights" of their oppressors.

Now also, and again, in that country of "fair play" and therefore of "justice" to our masters, likewise, have we also spent much time and great energy, in procuring the bringing into being of that great boon for the working class called "Municipal Ownership." Chiefly have we secured that in Glasgow where the city, in its corporate capacity, owns the Street Railways. "This has that done for the children of the workers."

It has taken them, at an early age, from the school where they might acquire knowledge, and therefore a desire for better things, and has put them at work which requires their being on the street at ungodly hours, thus depriving them of the luxury of proper sleep, which might make them fat, healthy, and impudent to the capitalist class."

This have we done after "slowly tolling," with the accent on slowly, "towards our goal of a fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

Listen ye unterrified, and marvel at our greatness, as we depict in glowing words the ignorance, in which we have steeped our young. Listen also, and wonder thereat, to our story of how we have "benefited our masters in benefiting ourselves."

A CHANCE TO IMPROVE THE TRACEBOYS.

Ex-Battle Chisholm is exercised about the morals of the Traceboy trade. Evidently the boys are of the opinion that their condition is not what it might be, and they have hit on the practical step of asking an increase of wages as a means of improving their moral status. So, at least, I gather from the following human document, which I reproduce verbatim et literatim:—

"Glasgow, 11th Aug., 1899.
"Sir:—I would just like to draw your attention to the grievance among Corporation boys before the fair it was agreed to give a striking all round to the employees of the Corporation traceboys, but they have so far not given it yet too traceboys which resulted in a few of them refusing to return to work on Wednesday evening hoping you will take the matter up and expose their doing the same as you exposed Lord Overton—I am yours

"A TRACEBOY."

I find on making inquiries that the boys' strike is well developed, the unfortunate thing for the boys being that the wages paid these boys are much better than what obtains in private employment. They begin at 10s. a week, and for three years their wages increase by yearly increments of 1s. weekly. They are then transferred to a yard, and may in time become drivers or conductors. In the matter of arranging the hours there is room for improvement. One shift begins at 8.30 a. m., and is continued until 1 p. m., when the boys are knocked off, but have to resume at 4.30 and continue until 12.30, the hours thereafter requiring to be taken to the stables at Kelvinside.

Traceboy backs up his letter of last week by another this week on the hours question, in which he endorses my opinion in favor of a continuous shift as against split shifts. He points out that the boys who go on duty at 5.30 a. m. require to be in the stables at 7.30, or they lose a day's pay. Chains and harness require to be polished. The Mail boys start at 5.30 a. m., leave off at 8.30, resume at 1, and go on until 5. As these boys require to be in the stables at 4.30 a. m., surely two eight-hour shifts might also be arranged for these instead of the present split duty.

All this have we done to the glory of Capitalism. Then dost thou notice that no "harsh and indecent language" is used by me in comment on such "favorable conditions?" Notice my quietude of expression, no "railing at capitalists there." Do I not say, "Surely two eight-hour shifts MIGHT also be arranged for these instead of the present split duty?" In my vocabulary there are none of the "indecent" and "brutal" words used by such ruffians as the Socialists. No such words as "must" and "shall." Not one.

Thus have we shown to you our greatness and what can be accomplished after years and years of "slow, painful effort."

Pursue these tactics, working class of America, and in time ye, too, may, after infinite pain and toil, reach the sublime heights of our debasement and glory in your ability to exist easily and quietly as slaves of the capitalist class.

Also will we be enabled to wear freak clothing, and act as denizens of the menagerie of your masters, who so much need entertainment after the hard labor of spending in riotous living the wealth they have, "jointly with you, not produced." Do this and you will be happy but miserable; well fed but hungry; wear fine clothes but go naked; live in fine houses but exist in slums.

On the other hand, listen not to the Socialists, who would teach you that you are IT. They are bad people; I too am a socialist, but I believe in it not. Listen not to them, because if you do, then will I and my master have to go to work with you, and you will live in comfort, aye luxury, but will be unable to grow thin, sad-eyed, and morose, as you should to be a real man. Listen not and heed not, the Socialist who would make this earth a heaven, wherein in you and your children could live free and happy. Then my vocation as a word picture of misery, and the vocation of my master as a breeder of crime would be gone, and the lovely contrasts which now exist, such as poverty and wealth, misery and affluence, crime and honesty, would exist no more.

All these things I warn you of, O, working class of America; listen not, and heed not, the unterrified man who have resisted Tammany and still keep up their work of organizing the working class on proper lines. Heed them not, I say, otherwise, though you may go to be happy and comfortable, you will not be able to have ME, the blessed of the capitalists, who can display a longer record of defeats than any mountebank who has gone before. Above all, don't join the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, because then I who am now stretching my imagination to the breaking point, will be compelled to "imagine" some more and tell impossible stories of impossible scabs, and thus be compelled to stand before you in all my naked beauty of corruption and deceit.

That is the cry and story of "pure and simpledom" reduced to plain, but "indecent" language.

ARTHUR KEEP.

NEW JERSEY.

Special State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

The special State Convention of the S. L. P. of New Jersey recently held at Newark, N. J., was attended by 32 delegates, the counties of Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Passaic, Sussex and Union and the State Committee being represented.

After permanent organization was perfected by the election of Thomas Jacob as chairman, Mathew Maguire as vice-chairman, and George P. Herrschaft as secretary, reports of the situation in the various counties were received. Comrade Carless reported for Essex County, Herrschaft for Hudson, Jensen for Middlesex, Maguire for Passaic, O'Brien for Sussex, McGarry and Wagner for Union. The reports described the manner in which the Kangaroo conspirators had been dealt with, and showed that the Party had come out a better organized, more solid and more vigorous body. The following passage of the Essex County report is characteristic:

"Early in February the County Committee issued a call for a meeting of sympathizers with the party who resided in the Tenth and Twelfth Wards for the purpose of organizing a Ward Branch. At the first meeting it was decided to organize, and the names of Tenth and Twelfth Ward Branch, and that the business be transacted in English. At the next meeting the name was changed to German Branch No. 8, and the business to be transacted in German. Several sympathizers who could speak only English and who were willing to join the party, refused to do so after this act. Henry Zimmah led the fight for a German Branch, and during his speech, which was delivered in German, he denounced every American in the S. L. P. as a dirty trickster, looking for private gain. He claimed the S. L. P. must be controlled by the old German Socialists, as they are the only ones who understand Socialism. He is a member of the Weigel State Committee, and in most respects is a fair representative of the element that is opposing the aggressive action of our party. Since our trouble, if they can be so termed, we have organized Third, Seventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Ward Branches, a Branch in East Orange and an Italian Branch. Our membership is 106. With our open-air speakers all solid with the party, we are holding successful open-air meetings and steadily gaining new members. The party in Essex has filed its nominations. It will increase, for its membership are determined and more active than ever."

The State Committee submitted a review of the New Jersey Party movement since the State Convention of February 22nd, 1899, which the purposes of the "Volkszeitung" element were betrayed by a resolution emanating from the eleventh and twelfth wards of Jersey City (the seat of kangaroism), and demanding that the endorsement of the S. T. & L. A. by the Party be reconsidered.

After hearing these reports, committee on resolution, on ways and means, on agitation and on Party press and literature were appointed. The committees reported a number of resolutions, of which the following are the most important:

PARTY TACTICS.

RESOLVED, That we, the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey, in convention assembled, do hereby renew allegiance to our national platform as adopted in 1896; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we heartily approve of the action of our National Executive Committee for their unwavering fidelity in carrying out the mandates of our National Convention.

We again reaffirm our unwavering faith in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the efficient economic arm of the movement in this country, and urge our comrades everywhere to aid and strengthen that organization.

SPECIAL PARTY CONVENTION.

WHEREAS, Section San Francisco has adopted a resolution calling for an early National Convention to adjust what they term the "troubles existing in the party," and

WHEREAS, Such action is entirely unnecessary at this time, as the party membership is unanimous for the present party tactics as carried out by our National Executive Committee and our National organ, THE PEOPLE; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the holding of a National Convention would not only be unwise, but an unnecessary expense upon the party.

PARTY PRESS.

WHEREAS, The necessity and importance of putting upon a solid financial basis a party organ published in the metropolis of America is beyond question; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Party organization throughout the State give their collective aid to our fearless and able exponent of Socialism and official organ of its organized political forces, THE PEOPLE, and maintain in their power; and for this purpose we recommend to all Sections and Branches the pushing of THE PEOPLE and ten-cent trial subscription cards.

RESOLVED, That by THE PEOPLE only that name which is published at No. 10 Beekman street, New York City, with the name Henry Kuhn, Secretary, printed under the title.

Besides the above, resolutions were adopted approving of the action of the State Committee in dealing with would-be disrupters, illegally elected delegates to the body. John P. Weigel and Max, the former corresponding and financial secretaries of the State Committee, were declared traitors to the working class.

On recommendation of the Committee on Ways and Means it was decided to issue an appeal, calling on all branches, sections and county committees to make donations to the State Committee; also that all sections pay twenty per cent. of all their receipts on subscription lists or through entertainments to the State Committee.

On recommendation of the Committee on Agitation it was resolved to elect a State organizer, who is to be put in the field during campaigns and as long as other times as the funds will permit. The State organizer is to co-operate with the S. T. & L. A.

Comrades Carless and Herrschaft were elected a committee to protect the nominations made in Essex, Hudson and Union counties.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire" that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply, Labor News Co., 147 E. 23rd st., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

BEATING PATHS

Through Capitalist Out-Posts to the Citadel Itself.

Boston, Sept. 30.—Ward 3 of the city in which the best education of the country may be had, is Cambridge, Cambridge is a workmen's district. The classic shades of Harvard's sacred elms do not conceal the ugly dwellings; but the demand for better environment is made known by the young men's club. Democratic politicians have membership therein, and occasionally (always near Election Day) compliment the club by their august presence.

The young men's upward tendency took the form of a Socialist meeting on September 21st. After an address by Comrade Martha Moore Avery, which was followed by intelligent questions and a statement on local affairs by Comrade William Stacy, there were gathered 19 subscriptions for THE PEOPLE.

The work of Comrade McCune in introducing Socialist speech and literature to this club will soon, I believe, be rewarded by a strong branch of the Party in Ward 3.

This meeting is one of the many signs that Socialism is beating paths through capitalist supports to the citadel itself. A good vote may be expected in Cambridge.

• • •

The Goodyear Machine Co. posted an obnoxious notice in regard to being late, whereupon Comrade Wm. R. Dyer, who saw the opportunity for class-conscious Socialist propaganda, interested himself in arranging a shop meeting. On September 20, one hundred and seventy-five men assembled to take action. The discrimination showed in discussion and in the vote on the motion and the amendments proved the gathering to be a thoughtful body of men. Comrade Martha Moore Avery was invited to address the meeting. She said in part: The first and most necessary step towards action, which counts in the future as well as in the present, is to gain a correct understanding of your relation to your employer. Your resolutions read that you are to go first to the foreman, then to the superintendent; both of these men, like yourselves, are wage workers; they get a little more money; their standard of living is somewhat higher, but they are as insecure in their positions as you are. They are drivers of men, while you are drivers of machines. You must realize, then, that you talk to your masters (the owners of the stock that has recently been taken up by a great trust) through the foreman and the superintendent. If you have a master, the relation you sustain to him can be none other than that of a slave. Harsh term this to address to American free men; one that jugsly raises the blood. You meet in a body that you may get the power to remove the unjust and insulting notice. The relation is proved to be one of economic master and wage slave. If, as a body, workmen meet as citizens they may settle not one of the many thousands of petty degradations, but they may settle the Labor Question once for all. I recommend that you go home and tell your wives and children that the light of Socialism has dawned upon the workaday world; that they and you may gain the best there is in the world and plenty of it by building up the Socialist Labor Party and taking possession of the capital of the country.

Comrade Jennings, of Dedham, made an appeal for men to join the newly organized S. T. & L. A. of their craft. As each man went out he received S. T. & L. A. literature.

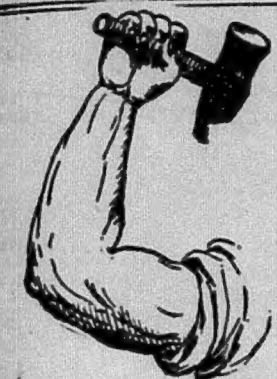
Supplemental

Report of D. A. 15 (Pittsburg, Pa.), at Convention of S. T. & L. A.

Comrades—To supplement what has been said by my colleague regarding the prospects of D. A. 15, I, as a miner myself, desire to say that the outlook is very encouraging among the miners, and much so from the fact that the pure and simple leaders, the labor fakirs, are losing prestige among the rank and file. The fishy manner, in which they propose and settle differences between the miners and the bosses, and the fights and squabbles they have over their finances are truly shaking the faith of the mine workers of the Pittsburgh district. Desperately are the fakirs at work trying to organize the men for the next annual convention, and are therefore flooding the districts with organizers in the hope of securing a good salary fund. Two national organizers have been appointed from one mine, No. 2 Scots, and yet at the same time there is not a vestige of a U. M. M. organization. The slogan with the fakirs is "Organize, organize, organize!" Which would you rather have, a \$2.50 per day wage or a \$1.00 per day wage?

Statistics prove to the contrary that the average wage of \$2.00 per day is not to be had any more, but rather that the \$1.00 per day is the maximum wage. The average rate of wages for the loader for the mine previously mentioned for the year 1898 for 178 working days was 95 cents per day, or \$169.12 for the time worked. Yet these economic ignoramuses still persist in their pure and simple methods and utterances of "fighting capital with capital," and do not yet realize that under such wages

(Continued on Page 3.)



NEW BRITAIN, CONN., Oct. 3.—At the town election, held here yesterday, the Socialist Labor Party took a long step forward, increasing its poll of last year's city election nearly 33 per cent. The vote in New Britain was then 711; this year in the town it rises to 945.

We may now expect the local papers to do some more howling. Last year they kept on howling for weeks at a stretch, and finally gathered solace from the belief that the big poll of 711 was "an accident," "a flash in the pan," and that "the workmen of the city and town would have sense enough not to follow the idle dreamers," but "seek their rights through the old parties, like sensible and practical men." Evidently the "senseless" and "unpractical" element is growing. There is no consolation in the present poll of the S. L. P. for the capitalist politicians. The solace of last year will not furnish solace this year. The S. L. P. vote evidently was no "accident." Accidents don't happen twice in succession.

However much the notion of last year's vote being an "accident" may have at first comforted our New Britain capitalists for a while, the comfort must have worn out speedily, and, as this election approached, black misgivings must have haunted their dreams. The Socialists were active; the campaign had hardly begun when they took the stump and brought home to their fellow wage-slaves the truths of Socialism and the rascality of capitalism, and of its Siamese twins, the Republican and Democratic parties. The meetings were all attentive; they grew in size and enthusiasm; and culminated on the eve of the election with a mass meeting that filled the body and aisles of the New Britain theatre, where Comrade Daniel De Leon, of New York, was the speaker. We start right in for the next tussle.

NEW NORWALK, CONN., Oct. 4.—The Socialist Labor Party's vote here at the town election, on the 2nd instant, was 50; at the last election, 68.

ORANGE, CONN., Oct. 4.—The S. L. P. polled at the town election last Monday 13 straight votes, the highest candidate polled 82. At the last election, last year, there were here only 31 votes. This town is in New Haven County.

A Circular Challenge

Issued by Comrade Jeremiah O'Fihelly to the Field.

ABINGTON, MASS., Sept. 30, 1899.

Dear Sir,—I have been nominated by the Socialist Labor Party of this district as candidate for representative to the General Court of 1900.

I, as candidate of the Working Class, who constitute the majority of the voters of the district, think it only right that the Working Class voters have a fair opportunity of judging for themselves which candidate is entitled to their votes. Therefore, I invite you to debate with me at meetings to be held in Abington and Whitman during the two weeks from October 23rd to November 6th, inclusive, either in the open air or in halls as may be arranged. The meetings to be advertised for the purpose of giving the wage-workers an opportunity to attend. I have invited each candidate nominated, and will invite any and all candidates who may be nominated for this office.

Respectfully yours,

JER. O'FHELLY.

Newburg, N. Y., Socialist Labor Party Nominations.

For Mayor—Matthew Steele.
For President of the Common Council—James McGarvey.

For members of the Board of Education—Robert Moran and Harry Chartoff.

For Water Commissioner—Aaron Weiner.

For Alms House Commissioner—Geo. Cornell and Joseph Brau.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—Samuel W. Felter.

Second Ward—Abram Weinstein.

Third Ward—Richard Morris.

Fourth Ward—John H. Cornell.

Fifth Ward—Adolph Muddell.

Sixth Ward—Thomas P. Callahan.

For Assembly—Edward A. Gidley.

PRIMARIES of the Socialist Labor Party in the counties of New York and Kings, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Assembly Convention, will be held as follows:

New York County.

Monday, October 9, 1899.

1st Assembly District at 250 East 35th Street, Borough of Manhattan.

2nd Assembly District at 420 East 50th Street, Borough of Manhattan.

Kings County.

1st Assembly District at 319 Atlantic Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE

will meet on MONDAY, Oct. 9th, at 5.30 p.m. at 98 Avenue C.

Delegates should not fail to attend and come on time. Executive Board will meet Sunday, October 8th, at 4 P. M., at same address. 419

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1868 (Presidential)..... 2,068
In 1880.....18,331
In 1892 (Presidential).....21,157
In 1894.....38,183
In 1896 (Presidential).....36,564
In 1898.....82,204

Stern lawgiver! Yet thou dost wear
The Godhead's most benignant grace;
Nor know we anything so fair
As is the smile upon thy face;
Flowers laugh before thee on their beds,
And fragrance in thy footing treads;
Thou dost preserve the Stars from wrong;
And the most ancient Heavens, through thee,
Are fresh and strong.

"Ode to Duty"—WORDSWORTH.

SWEEPING CLEAN THE FIELD.

In Essex County, N. J., the full ticket
of the Socialist Labor Party for the
county was filed—and the fraudulent or
kangaroo ticket was thrown out.

In Hudson County, N. J., ditto, ditto.

In Massachusetts the S. L. P. State
ticket is filed and stands unassailed;
the kangaroo threatened ticket blus-
tered and gave up the ghost.

In New York State, the following Su-
preme Court nominations were filed
on Thursday, September 28th, by the
New York State Committee:

Fifth Judicial District—Edwin E. El-
ston, of Norwich.

Sixth Judicial District—Frank W.
Roberts, of Syracuse.

Eighth Judicial District—Max For-
ker, James McKee and James W.
Sharpe, all of Buffalo.

The Kangaroos sent in nomination
certificates for the Fifth District (Earl
Voss, of Syracuse, candidate), and for
the Sixth District (John J. Kafka, of
Onondaga, candidate). To each of these
nominations objections were filed on
behalf of the Party's regular candidates.

The Kangaroos filed objections to the
nomination of Comrade Elston, in the
Sixth District.

The time to file objections has ex-
pired.

There will be a hearing before the
Secretary of State on Tuesday, Oct. 10th.

In the City of Greater New York, the
Party nominated and filed a full ticket
with the Police Board last Tuesday, and
the Kangaroos also sent in their Tam-
many Hall imitation S. L. P. ticket.
It will be contested by the Party and the
fraud exposed.

"STARTING RIGHT."

Cuba, it is said, is being put into con-
dition for "self-government." This is
the explanation given for the continu-
ance of the American forces there, and
the existence of the military govern-
ment this country is imposing upon its
ward. Nevertheless, one thing and an-
other is coming to light that raises the
suspicion of a very different game being
in the wind.

Strikes have been breaking out in
several places, notably Havana. As fast
as they break out they are being sup-
pressed by the military. This would be
in keeping with what one is familiar
with here. The armed forces of the Gov-
ernment have been active mainly in
keeping Brother Labor down and
Brother Capital up. But the conduct
of the military in the recent struggles
of labor in Cuba has gone beyond any-
thing yet done here. In Havana, Gen.
Ludlow, the military commander of the
city, not only promptly arrested the
leaders and kept them lodged in jail,
but refused to liberate them until
THEY HAD PROMISED TO ABAN-
DON AGITATION. This goes even
beyond the recent Idaho experience; it
denotes a more comprehensive scheme
than the mere benevolent one of edu-
cating the recent Spanish colony in the
gentle art of self-government. It de-
notes that American capital, unable to
"invest" here, owing to America already
being too much dog-in-the-mangered,
and having sought in Cuba for better
opportunities, is seeking to "start
right."

When the capitalist class starts in its
original start, it starts as the most
revolutionary thing a-going. Freedom
of the freest, humanity of the broadest
are its slogans. To the tune of them
it overthrows its former master, Feudal-
ism; it uproots institutions; it cuts off
heads. It sticks at nothing. Anything
that stands in the way must go, and
does go. Its slogans are not merely
declamation. While they are not hon-
estly meant, they are very deliberately
adopted; they are needed for success,

they are needed to accomplish the tear-
ing down; the propertyless, the prolet-
ariat, has to be intoxicated with en-
thusiasm for the arduous task of plan-
ing and smoothing down the path for
the capitalist class. That, once done,
the capitalist class has no more use for
its slogans; indeed, these become trou-
blesome. Pain would the capitalist
class roll up the slogans of its revolu-
tionary days, like battle flags are rolled
up and put away after war is over. But
the thing cannot be done in a day. In
the meantime, the proletariat, its head
still full with the slogans of old, and
still taking these seriously, makes de-
mands, strikes attitudes. These de-
mands and attitudes bother Messrs.
Capitalists; they resist; the Proletariat
pushes; the class struggle starts. The
history of this struggle is not alike
everywhere. In countries where the
blight of British "pure and simplemud"
has not taken root, the struggle ripens
speedily and the lines are drawn sharp;
and the issue, foreshadowing the on-
coming revolution next in line, is
promptly discerned. In other countries
the struggle is more long drawn, but
eventually "gets there" all the same.
Thus it is happening in America now.

The difficulties that are in the path
of capital here, capital is seeking to
escape in Cuba. There a new field opens
where the tremendous surplus, un-
investible here, may be invested with
grand prospects. But in doing so, the
start is to be made right. A hundred
and odd years ago, infant itself, capital
had to cultivate the germ that was to
grow into that "nuisance" of a labor
movement in America. Capital is now
no longer infant. It needs no slogans
to get upon its feet. The "nuisance"
can be removed from the start—and
they ARE removing it, at least doing
their best in that direction. Hence the
agitators in Cuba are put in jail and
kept there until they promise to desist.
Let them promise. The revolution
will only have one more bond to snap.
The revolution that cannot snap all is
none.

TRULY PICTORIAL.

The theory of the Single Taxer and
the theory of the "Tax-Payer" threw
last Monday much light upon each
other in this city.

The Single Taxer maintains that the
landlord grabs it all; the "Tax-Payer"
maintains that the workingman pays
the taxes out of his wages. When it is
pointed out to the Single Taxer that the
capitalists, and not the landlord, are
the ones who introduce new machinery,
thereby increasing the wealth appropri-
ated by them from the working
class, the Single Taxer coolly denies
that the capitalist appropriates the in-
crease; he even goes so far—and this
is the point—to pity the poor exploited
capitalist, exploited by the landlord;
with tears rolling down his cheeks in
pity for the capitalists, the Single Taxer
argues in a manner that amounts to
saying that when the capitalists scrape
and cheat and lie awake at night to
introduce new machinery into their fac-
tories they do so only for the purpose
of increasing the revenues of the land-
lord, the landlord being the only one
who profits by the capitalists' efforts.
There have been doubting Thomases
who took no stock in this theory;
"slingers of mud" who argued against
it; indulgers in "billingsgate" who ridi-
culed the idea of the capitalist's sacri-
ficing himself for the landlord, or any-
body else, for that matter. Let them
doubt no more. The "Tax-Payers" have
knocked the bottom out of the vile
cynicism that there was no such thing
as a property-holder sacrificing himself
for the benefit of other people. The
"Tax-Payers" have just exemplified the
fact that property holders will go
through any amount of trouble so that
others be money in pocket. This is
what happened:

The collection of taxes for 1899 began
in this city on Monday. The crush at
the office of the Receiver of Taxes was
tremendous. It started early and con-
tinued all day. Before noon there were
fully one thousand persons in line,
anxious to get at the cashier's window.
These people stood there all day,
hungering and shivering. They had
come from all over the city, interrupt-
ing their business, so that they miss
not paying. Even leaving uncom-
plicated in dollars and cents the sufferings con-
nected with their conduct, the actual
loss in time must have averaged at
least a dollar a head. Now, why this
rush and scramble? Hear ye, hear ye, O
sneerers at human nature's capacity, at
its anxiety to lighten the burdens of
others; hear ye, hear ye, O unblinded
in the mysteries of the incident of tax-
ation.

If the taxes are not paid on or before
November 1, they must be paid in full;
if, however, they are paid on or before
November 1, there is a rebate. The re-
bate is at the rate of 6 per cent. per
annum between the day of payment and
December 1. To those who paid their
taxes last Monday, the rebate amounted
to 98.33 cents on each \$100 of taxes paid.

Here we have it. Here is the "Tax-
Payer's" position actually illustrated
and proven. Cheap assessed property
holders are, of course, only the "tem-
porary disburers" of the taxes for the
workingman. As the workingman is
the tax-payer, he will eventually have
to shell out—says the "Tax-Payer." But
the assessed property holder is self-suc-

riding—just as the capitalist. The
capitalist puts himself to no end of
trouble for the exclusive purpose of in-
creasing the rent that is to be raked
in by the landlord; the assessed prop-
erty holder will stand all day, hungry
and shivering, in a long line before the
window where the taxes are to be paid,
he will even sacrifice money in the bar-
gain—all for the purpose of saving the
workingman 98.33 cents on every \$100
of taxes paid.

As it cannot now—after the touching
and ocular testimony presented last
Monday—be any longer doubted that
the workingman does pay the taxes, it
should no longer be doubted that the
landlord is the sole beneficiary of all
the capitalists' efforts. As human
nature, such as she is taught by the
Single Tax, was so touchingly illus-
trated last Monday by the assessed
property holders, let human nature be
no longer libeled. Thus the "Tax-
Payers'" theory supplements the Single
Tax theory, and the Single Tax theory
supplements the "Tax-Payers'" theory
both in economics and psychology.

And so they do.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

It is to be hoped for the sake of the
readers of the London, England, "La-
bor Leader" that that paper is not the
only one from which they gather their
information about America. If it is,
their minds on that subject must be
very much in the condition that Ar-
temus Ward's stomach was after a week's
stay in Oberlin College, O. One day its
readers are told that Sam Jones is a
Socialist; the next, the following para-
graph from its American correspondent
startles their eyes:

In this country we are looking for nothing
from Pingree, Algeed, or even Sam Jones.
The two former are politicians who are shrewd
enough to see the trend of public sentiment,
and to try and profit by it. Same way with
Mayor Quincy, of Boston. Sam Jones is of dif-
ferent material, but he is a better, not a
fixed star, nor even a planet. HE IS SAM
JONES—IST rather than Socialist. The men
of the future will be men who come up out
of the ranks of our party, men of whom the
world has not hitherto heard, but who have
earned their status by hard and faithful
work in the ranks, as Chase and Carey have
done—not men who have won distinction in
other parties and other walks of life.

If the readers of the "Labor Leader"
were posted on things here, they would
not be startled or muddled. They
would know that the "American cor-
respondent" in question is the Labor-
Church-and-Grocery-Store Parson Cas-
son; that when he called Jones a "So-
cialist," he was expecting a job from
Jones; but, having failed, he now does
not care to flatter Jones, and rather
gives him a hit to get even with him.
If they knew that, they would escape
the confusion they must now surely
fall victims to.

We must reconsider our opinion that
the Springfield, Mass., "Proletarian"
should die. No; it should live. By liv-
ing, it illustrates what those people
mean who deprecate "abusive" lan-
guage, and impute such language to
THE PEOPLE. In a recent issue, "The
Proletarian" has an article almost a
column long, headed "Abuse," discant-
ing on the wrongfulness of "abusive-
ness," and closing thus didactically:
Intelligent men or women can disagree with-
out becoming abusive. Such is the attitude
of the uneducated who assume this attitude.
So far, very beautiful; and yet paral-
lel with that article is a shorter one
on the just deceased Cornelius Vander-
bilt, that is headed:

Death of an American Bandit.
After this foretaste, one runs across
the following expressions:
One of the chief of American bandits.
He stole.
He was a thief.
He is shovelling bituminous coal in the hot-
test part of Hell.
He has murdered.
He said: "The public be damned."
A Christian murderer.
His stolen millions.
Does not all this prove that, when
these anti-abusive folks rant about
abusiveness, what they mean is that
they don't like to hear the truth?

The Worcester, Mass., "Telegram" of
last September 27th, evidently had that
day a lucid interval. It said:

It is not easy to distinguish a "regular" So-
cialist from an irregular. They all look alike,
and they are not sure of the points of differ-
ence themselves. The nearest to a solution
that can be arrived at is the knowledge that
in New York, where the Socialist split began,
the faction that is fighting De Leon is man-
aged by Tammany leaders and is really a
Tammany annex supported by Tammany fund-
ing in an endeavor to split the Socialist vote suf-
ficiently to permit Tammany's victory in dis-
tricts where the combined Socialist vote has
been growing too rapidly to suit Richard
Crocker.

The Lima, O., "People's Advocate"
gives the following rap over the
knuckles to the pure and simple "Typo-
graphical Journal":

I am surprised (and yet why should I be?)
to find an article in the "Typographical Jour-
nal," Indianapolis, condemning the type-
setting machine and wishing its inventor had
been prematurely destroyed. This is the ig-
norant view of machines taken by our English
ancestors a hundred years ago. It was never
valid. As with condemning the steel plow and
looking for the forked stick, or the railroad and
go back to primitive travel. The typesetting
machine is a help to printers, a device for
shortening their hours of toil, of bearing
three-fourths of their burdens. If the printer
has not the judgement to know how to make
it do that for them, they and not the machine
is to blame. Of course, if the typesetting
machine is to belong to a close corporation it will
knock the printers out, just as other machines
in all other vocations are throwing all other
workmen out. If the working people don't
want any better than to vote for men who
believe in private ownership in the means of
production, they have no room to kick at the
effects of their wrong doing. Every new ma-
chine should be dedicated with a step-
ping stone toward the emancipation from
wage slavery.

The Buffalo, N. Y., "Arbeiter Zei-
tung" is keeping tab on the small traders'
and usurious money-lenders'
"Volkszeitung," of New York. It ob-
serves:

In a last week's issue the "New Yorker
Volkszeitung" says literally:
"After they had, in their near-sightedness,
gone into a most disastrous alliance with the
most corrupt elements of the K. of L. for the
purpose of controlling the secret organization

of the K. of L. De Leon & Co. had to sub-
mit to being thrown out by the leaders."
Well, well; this "throwing out" was per-
formed on December 5, 1895; and how did the
"New Yorker Volkszeitung" then write about
the affair? It came out with a three-column,
fuming article, furnished with sub-head-
lines, praising the bravery of the Socialists,
celebrating their victory, and describing the
pitiful rôle that the then General Master
Workman Sovereign played in the affair. That
article bore the following headlines:

"Corruption in D. A. 49 Brandmarked."
"Sovereign & Co. Without Followers."
"The Socialists give Dishonest Leaders a Decis-
ive Defeat."

And that article opened literally with these
words:
"The step taken by D. A. 49, K. of L., early
yesterday, was such an unusual one; that it is
to be expected it will mark a step on the part
of the organized workers of America in the
path, the end of which is the overthrow of the
capitalist system of wage slavery and the in-
roduction of the co-operative system in the
interest of the whole people."

Poor "Volkszeitung!"
To which may be added: Bought-out,
corrupt, traitor sheet, soon to sink into
the foul grave that its own foulness has
dug for it

The Haverhill, Mass., "Gazette" of
last September 20th, publishes an in-
teresting article on the political situ-
ation there. There seems to be no
doubt that the Silver Democrats will
endorse the Debs Democrats by not
making any nominations, so far as local
affairs are concerned. When the presi-
dential campaign of 1900 shall be over,
the field will be again clear of "inde-
pendent," or rather stool-pigeon labor
parties,—and ready for some new
sprouts to again deceive the unwary,
and again seek to obstruct the path of
the Socialist Labor Party.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AND REVOLUTION.

Speech of Arthur O'Connor.

[From "Workers' Republic," Dublin, Ireland.]

Although the Socialist party, or even the
word Socialism was unknown a century ago,
yet the modern Socialist doctrine that all
political changes have their bases in changed
economic conditions, and that, therefore,
revolutionary movements in harmony with the
development of the time cannot
fail of ultimate success, is well forecasted in
the following extract from a speech by Arthur
O'Connor.

The speech was delivered in the Irish House
of Commons, of which O'Connor was a member
before joining the Executive of the United
Irishmen.

Do not imagine that the minds of
your countrymen have remained as they
your countrymen have been stationary,
while that of all Europe has been rapidly
progressive; for you must be blind
not to perceive that the whole Euro-
pean mind has undergone a revolution,
neither confined to this nor to that
country, but as general as the great
causes which have given it birth, and
still continue to feed its growth.

In vain do these men who subsist but
on the abuses of the government under
which they live, flatter themselves that
what we have seen these last six years
is but the movement, which will pass
away as soon as the patient has been let
blood enough. As well may they at-
tempt to alter the course of nature,
without altering her laws. If they
would effect a counter revolution in the
European mind, they must destroy com-
merce and its effects; they must abolish
every trace of the mariner's compass;
they must consign every book to the
flames; they must obliterate every vestige
of the invention of the press; they must
destroy the conduct of intelligence,
by destroying the institution of the post
office; then, and not till then, they and
their abuses may live on, in all the se-
curity which ignorance, superstition,
and want of concert in the people can
bestow. But while I would overwhelm
with despair those men who have been
nursed in the lap of venality and prostitu-
tion; who have been educated in con-
tempt and ridicule of a love for their
country; and who have grown grey in
scoffing at everything like public spirit,
let me congratulate every true friend
to mankind that that commerce which
has begot so much independence, will
continue to beget more; and let me con-
gratulate every friend to the human
species that the press, which has sent
such a mass of information into the
world, will continue, with accelerated
rapidity, to pour forth its treasures so
beneficial to mankind. It is to these
great causes we are indebted that the
combination of priests and despots,
which so long tyrannized over the civil
and political liberty of Europe, has been
dissolved; it is to these great causes
we are indebted that no priest, be his
religion what it may, dare preach the
doctrine, and that no man believes the
doctrine which inculcates the necessity
of sacrificing every right and every
blessing this world can afford, as the
only means of obtaining eternal happi-
ness in the world to come.

And so far from believing they would
earn Heaven by a base dereliction of
their rights, they are firmly convinced,
that, in promoting the true civil and
political Rights of Man, they are ad-
vancing human society to that state of
perfection it was the design of the
Creator it should attain; convinced that
THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM IS THE
CAUSE OF GOD.

Smoker and Entertainment
of
So. Brooklyn Agitation Committee

Comrade F. A. Leise's,
at 12th St., Brooklyn,
Saturday, October 14, 1899,
At 8 P. M.

Tickets, - - - - 25 Cents.
Kangaroo, "Burden of Taxation," Labor
Fakirism, "Rogues' Zeitung" Slobs,
etc., Served up with S. T. & L. A.
Sauce.

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL
OF THE
Yorkville Agitation Committee

TO BE HELD AT
414 E. 71st Street,
On Saturday Evening, October 7th, 1899.
Tickets, 10 Cents Each.
PROCEEDS FOR THE CAMPAIGN FUND.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan—Did you read the
leaflet I gave you with Mayor Jones'
address to the people of our State of
Ohio and his platform?

Uncle Sam—I did.
B. J.—And don't you think they are
grand? Don't it strike you our work-
ing people of Ohio must be fools if they
don't elect him?

U. S.—I don't.
B. J.—You stagger me! Didn't you
read his scathing denunciation of po-
litical parties, showing that they are
an unmitigated evil, and that none are
needed.

U. S.—I did, and very carefully, too;
and the first serious fault I would find
with him is just those passages.

B. J.—And I thought them so beau-
tiful and true! You must be mistaken!

U. S.—When reading those passages
I thought I was reading a translation
into very indifferently English of some
pronouncement issued by some Tyrant
in the days of the Tyrants of ancient
Greece. His address is in the identical
vein, it proceeds from the identical
motives, it aims at the identical goal,
and it uses the identical methods of the

U. S.—Yes, the Tyrants.

B. J.—The tyrants?!!

U. S.—Yes, the Tyrants.

B. J.—You puzzle me; explain!

U. S.—Let's for a moment leave the
Greek Tyrants aside, and take up first
a preliminary question. Let's first be
clear upon what a "political party" es-
sentially is.

B. J.—That's soon done. A "political
party" is a perpetuator of slavery, an
organization for keeping people in galling
bondage.

U. S.—You are a good parrot; that's
just what Jones says; and the readiness
with which you echo his words proves
their mischievousness: Words so tak-
ingly framed that they induce repetition
without thought are of the most mis-
chievous.

B. J.—Will you deny that these Re-
publican and Democratic parties are
perpetuators of slavery, organizations
to keep people in galling bondage?

U. S.—Will you deny that the Repub-
lican and Democratic candidates for
Governor in this State of Ohio are a
couple of rascals?

B. J. (quickly)—Of course, I won't
deny that!

U. S.—Does it follow from that that
your pet Jones, who is also a candidate
for Governor in this State, also is a
rascal?

B. J.—Course not!

U. S.—Consequently, candidates for
Governor may be rascals in some cases,
and in others not.

B. J. (cautiously)—Y-e-s.

U. S.—So, likewise, with political
parties. The Republican and Demo-
cratic parties may be, ARE rascally;
but that is no proof that rascality is of
the essence of all political parties any
more than the rascality of old party
candidates for Governor is a proof that
rascality is of the essence of all candi-
dates for Governor.

B. J.—Granted.

U. S.—Consequently, the rascality
that you justly impute to the old par-
ties has nothing to do with the case.
Were I to ask you, What is essential
to a candidate for Governor? You
surely would not answer: "To be a ras-
cal," would you?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—Notwithstanding rascality is
so common among them?

B. J.—That notwithstanding.

U. S.—We are making headway. Now,
some of the intellectual rubbish that
your Jones has dumped on your mind
being removed, let me return to my
question: What is a "political party"
essentially?

B. J.—I don't know that I could now
tell.

U. S.—I'll help you. A "Political
Party" is essentially a body of men, or-
ganized for the purpose of accomplish-
ing, through COLLECTIVE EFFORT,
on the political field, that which, SEPA-
RATELY, BY INDIVIDUAL EFFORT,
they cannot accomplish. Do you grasp
that?

B. J.—I think I do.

U. S.—Let me make sure of it. Your
Jones, we shall say, is an angel—

B. J. (with a smile at the corner of
his mouth)—Well—no—not quite that.
But he is a grand man.

U. S.—Very well, let's put it that way:
he is a GRAND MAN. You will have
to admit that he can't be the only
GRAND MAN about in Ohio. If you
deny that, you would be giving up your
case all in a lump: The State would be
on the highway to the damnation pow-
ers if we had only ONE GRAND
MAN in it. Hey?

B. J.—I admit that. We have lots
of grand men in our Buckeye State.

U. S.—Fifty?

B. J.—Sure!

U. S.—A hundred?

B. J.—Certainly!

U. S.—Would you go to five hundred?

B. J.—I think that figure is safe.

U. S.—Very well; let's remain by that
figure: Ohio has five hundred GRAND
MEN, five hundred men each as good
as the other, and fit to be our Governor.

B. J.—I say so too.

U. S.—Now we have in Ohio, in round
figures, one million voters. How many
of them do you believe mean well, and
how many of them do you believe are
confirmed rascals who would stand by
bad candidates?

B. J.—There are not in this State
more than 100,000 rascals; the well-
meaning element is surely ten times as
large.

U. S.—Shall we then say 900,000
good voters who would be glad to vote

for a GRAND MAN, and 100,000 scawa-
gals who will delight to vote for a
rascal?

B. J.—That's about it.

U. S.—Now, Jonathan—thou surely
well-meaning, but pulled-by-the-nose
workingman—just put on your think-
ing cap and solve the following simple
problem in arithmetic and social
science:

"There are 900,000 good voters; there
are 500 GRAND MEN to vote for; but
the 900,000 are working separately, they
are not nominating, or voting, or acting
politically in a united way. On the
other hand there are 100,000 scaw-
gal voters, with 1 rascal to vote for, and
those scawgal voters, acting collectively
on the political field,—Question: What
will be the result?"

B. J. puckers up his brows and
looks intently into space, and his chest
heaves.

U. S.—Can't you tell?

B. J.'s chest heaves harder.

THE WAYS AND THE WHERE- FORS OF THE PRESENT TROUBLE.

Address of the State Committee, S. L. P.,
of Illinois, and of Section Chicago, S. L. P.,
to Their Constituents.

COMRADES OF CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS—
It having been resolved by the loyal
Section of Chicago to issue an explanatory
leaflet to the Comrades of the State
and city, we beg to present herewith a
brief review of the causes of the present
commotion within the Party, and more
especially in the City of Chicago.

Holding to the philosophy that the
economic interests of the individual are
the main spring to each individual's
actions, and examining the present
differences from that standpoint, we
find many hostile forces, operating from
different economic directions, but all
marshalling their energies and venting
their spleen against the good old ship
of the Socialist Labor Party, bent on
the Party's disruption and undoing.

First and foremost among these is
the "Volkzeitung" Publishing Association
of New York City. Fearing the loss
of filthy profits, that Publishing
Association had been diligently striving
to stab the Party in the back ever
since the move was made in New York
to start a DAILY PEOPLE. Public inter-
ests and private interests have ever
conflicted. A Party-owned Socialist
paper and a privately-owned Socialist
paper could not both flourish at the
same time. An excuse had to be found
to start a rebellion. The following was
the sequence:

First, relying on the feckless unions for
the sale of its half-baked Socialist
paper, the "Volkzeitung" corporation
found a pretext in the Party's attitude
towards the Socialist Trade & Labor
Alliance. Thereupon followed their
systematic attacks on, and misrepresen-
tations of, the doings of the Party's
National Executive Committee. Hence
the claim was made that the Party's en-
dorsement of the alliance favored only
the organizing of the "unorganized";
meaning thereby that no attempt should
be made to organize in those trades in
which an organization, however weak
or harmful, existed. A ridiculous
claim. For while only about three per
cent. of the working class are organized,
nearly every trade and calling is repre-
sented in these "organizations."

Next, the "Volkzeitung," deriving its
inspiration from unknown but discov-
erable sources, sought to instill into the
propertyless rank and file of the S. L. P.
the taxation sentiments of the property-
holding middle class snobocracy, to the
undoing of the S. L. P.

For these all-sufficient reasons the
Party's N. E. C. determined on severing
all connections with the "Volkzeitung"
Publishing Association, and proceeded
to submit such proposition to a refer-
endum vote of the Party membership.
Fearing the return of this vote, well
knowing how disastrous it would be
for them, the "Volkzeitung" element
at once determined upon and effected,
from their standpoint, the overthrow of
the Party's N. E. C. and, with the as-
sistance of a forewarned Board of Ap-
peals, drawing its inspiration from
some like mysterious source, sought
to confiscate the Party's national En-
glish organ, and successfully confiscated
the Party's German organs, together
with the Party's mailing lists and at
least \$4,000 of the Party's money.

Obviously, the Party was now con-
fronted with a condition which de-
manded that every man should do his
duty. Did they do so? Yes—all but
the exception of Sections Philadelphia,
Chicago, San Francisco, and several
minor dupes of these.

How shall we account for the traitor-
ous conduct of these Sections? Right
here let us return to first principles.
The economic interests of the indi-
vidual are the mainspring to the indi-
vidual's actions. As it is with the in-
dividual, so it is with aggregations of
self-seeking individuals; the grabbers
in each clique will act in unison with
the clique when the grabbers' interests
are at stake.

Each of these Sections considers it-
self quite strapping youngsters now;
each of them has a paper; each has an
"editor"; and each a more or less
numerous list of contributors. None of
these is affluent. All of them are am-
bitious. All may believe in Socialism,
but all do believe in salaries. Hence
all cried in unison: "Move the N. E. C.
from New York!" "Also the National
organs!" This under their breath, and
especially the salaries. Though each
rebellious Section—notably Chicago—
suspected the other rebellious Sections,
their actions were much the same, all
alike being moved by the same selfish
economic interests. Each aspired to
become the proprietor of the national
organs. And each desired to become
the seat of the N. E. C. because of the
honors and salaries attached thereto.

In Chicago of recent years we have
been enrolling members rapidly. Ste-
nographers, one or two professors, and
several lawyers. Many of them pos-
sessed of a fair gift of gab and a smat-
tering of education, but most of them,
unfortunately, possessed no conspicu-
ously visible means of support, their
incomes being probably slightly below
that of the proprietor of a second-rate
panut stand. The present necessities
of these are an ever pressing factor.
Accustomed by instinct and training
to make their livelihood by fishing in
troubled waters, they are the coyotes
of the Labor Movement. Seldom sat-
isfied, and ever hungry they perch buz-
zard-like upon the fence in eager an-
ticipation of a meal at the Party's dis-
memberment. And, as we have evi-
dence to substantiate, had even planned
the formation of a "Fourth Party," with
the "Workers' Call" and certain local
individuals playing a conspicuous part
therein.

The present form of organization
does not provide sufficient salaries to
all the aspirants to salaried positions.
Hence one split, two splits, or a dozen
splits if they are to have their way,
must be effected.

Comrades of Chicago and Illinois!
Stand you with, or stand you against
the schemers? If you stand with them,
then wink to see the good old Party's
attempted assassination, past efforts
negated, future difficulties multiplied,
and gently stick your fists in your
pockets, and fish out the salaries. The
suspended Section has violated every
principle of organization. Just as the
Kangaroos usurped the powers of the

N. E. C., so the suspended Section of
Chicago usurped the powers of the
N. E. C. by setting itself up as the
proper party to receive the referendum
vote of the country.

Had they been loyal members of the
Party, they could have appealed on
their suspension to the National Board
of Appeals, and if that decision went
against them, to a referendum vote.
Did they do so? No. They feared to
face the decision of the Party.

With the true instincts of the traitor,
they seek by slander and vituperation
to inflict the greatest possible damage
on the S. L. P. preparatory to setting
up in business for themselves.

Our speakers will then say, Vote the
S. L. P. ticket. The workmen will ask,
"Which S. L. P. ticket?" The public
will say, "You see they can't agree
amongst themselves; Socialists are no
different from other people except that
they have a few more wheels in their
heads."

Comrades! Those who would burst the
S. L. P. will get their pay from the
enemies of the working class. Swing
your axe and swing it hard, and bring
it down upon the head of every man
who from love of pelf or blind ambition
places the interests of the individual
before the welfare of the Socialist Labor
Party.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE,
S. L. P.
SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.

Trades' & Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions
and other Societies (not exceeding five lines)
will be inserted under this heading hereafter
at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. In the ab-
sence of such notice, no such advertisement
will be inserted.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE
AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 25 Duane street,
Room 36, New York City. General Sec-
retary: William L. Brower. Financial Sec-
retary: Murphy. General Executive Board
Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday even-
ings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals:
Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia,
Pa. 323

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every
second and fourth Monday, at 8 p. m., at
88 Avenue C, New York. E. SIFF, 410
362 Canal street, Financial Secretary.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The
County Committee representing the Section
meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall
of Essex County Socialist Club, 75 Spring-
field avenue, Newark, N. J. 189

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters
of 224 and 234 A. D. S. N. Y. 118 E.
119th street, New York. Business meetings
every Tuesday. Free reading room open
from 7:30 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. every even-
ing. Subscriptions for this paper received
here. 412

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, No.
302, D. & L. A. S. T. & L. A. Headquarters
79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday
at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres-
ident; Aug. Lantz, Cor. Sec., 79 East
4th street. 211

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 74, S.
T. & L. A. S. T. & L. A. meets every second and fourth
Sunday, at 10 A. M., at 528 E. 11th street.
Secretary K. Wallberg. 495

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS'
AND TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. S. T. & L. A.
Headquarters, 64 East 4th street,
Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting 1st and
3d Thursdays, at 8 p. m. 303

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets
second and fourth Sunday of every month
at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly
Rooms, 155-160 Third avenue, New York
City. Subscription orders taken for the
Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Ar-
bitrator. 379

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P. 34th
and 35th A. D. S. Southeast cor. of 140th St.
and 34 Ave. Meeting every Friday at 8 p. m.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY," No. 19,
S. T. & L. A. Office, 115 Second avenue.
Telephone Call: 2221 Spring. Meets every
Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB,
14th Assembly District. Business meeting
every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in
the Clubhouse, 225 East 14th street. En-
glish lectures every Sunday evening. Bow-
ling alley and billiard room open every
evening. Visitors welcome. 379

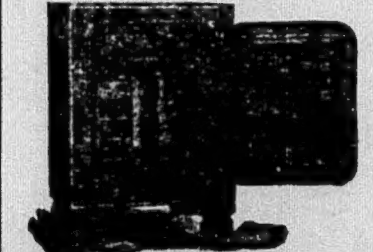
I. Goldmann's Printing Office,

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304 & 306 RIVINGTON ST.,
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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman
street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)
—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 44 Hanover
street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-
ADA—A. D. Barter, Secretary, 580 Rich-
mond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
147 East 23rd street, New York City.
(The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party
announcements can go in that are not in
tbl. office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

General Vote

On the nominations made for perman-
ent seat of the National Board of Ap-
peals.

To the members of the S. L. P.

Comrades:—
For the permanent seat of the Na-
tional Board of Appeals there have been
nominated:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., by Sections
Phoenix, Ariz.; Arroyo Grande, Lon-
gop, Los Angeles, Santa Clara Co., Cal.;
Rockvale, Colo.; Bridgeport, Hartford,
Milford, New Britain, New Haven, New
London, Rockville, Nos. 1 and 2, South
Norwalk, Stamford, Conn.; Washington,
D. C.; Collinsville, Jacksonville, Glen
Carbon, Ill.; Evansville, Ind.; Pittsburg,
Kans.; Baltimore, Md.; Newport, Ky.;
Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett,
Fall River, Haverhill, Holyoke, Nos. 1
and 2, Lawrence, Lynn, Medford, New
Bedford, Pittsfield, Peabody, Revere,
Somerville, Springfield, Stoneham,
Taunton, Woburn, Worcester, Mass.;
Duluth, St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.;
Lincoln, Neb.; Essex County, Hudson
County, Passaic County, Sussex County,
Union County, N. J.; Buffalo, College
Point, New York, Richmond Borough,
New York (Scand.), Woodhaven, Mount
Kisco, Newburgh, Onondaga County,
Peekskill, Pleasantville, Schenectady,
Sing Sing, Yonkers, N. Y.; Akron, But-
ler, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus,
Ohio; Allentown, Du Bois, Erie, Fayette
City, Homestead, Jeannette, Philadel-
phia, Pittsburg, Scranton, Shenandoah,
Stoneboro, Pa.; Central Falls, Cumber-
land, Pawtucket, Providence, Woon-
socket, R. I.; Austin, San Antonio, Tex.;
Barre, Vt., Nos. 1 and 2; Richmond,
Roanoke, Va.; Pasco, Seattle, Spokane,
Tacoma, Whatcom, Wash.; West Super-
ior, Wis.

PITTSBURG, PA., by Sections Figart,
Grove City, Houtzdale, McKeesport,
Roscoe, Sutersville, West Newton, Wil-
merding, Pa.

BOSTON, MASS., by Sections Utica,
N. Y.; Blytheville and Buena Vista, Pa.
CHICAGO, ILL., by Sections Vallejo
and Watsonville, Cal.; Russell Gulch,
Colo.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., by Sections
Munde, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Omaha,
Neb.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., by Sections
East St. Louis, Ill.; Richmond, Ind.

DENVER, COLO., by Sections Denver
and Grand Junction, Colo.

NEW YORK, N. Y., by Section Mont-
rose, Colo.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., by Section Day-
ton, Ind.

DETROIT, MICH., by Section Hol-
land, Mich.

LIMA, OHIO, by Section Lima, O.
CLEVELAND, OHIO, by Section
Shawnee, O.

Sections will proceed to submit this
vote at the next regular meeting, and
report the vote cast for each of any
of the foregoing cities not later than
NOVEMBER 18, 1899, on which day the
vote closes.

There is no need of sending out special
voting blanks for this vote. Organizers,
as soon as their respective Sections
have voted, will please make report at
once, stating the number of votes cast
for any one of the foregoing cities.

By order of the National Executive
Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held October 3rd, with P.

Fleibiger in the chair. Absent, Brown
and Keep, the latter excused. The fi-
nancial report for week ending Septem-
ber 30th showed receipts, \$59.75; ex-
penditures, \$51.60.

Section Reading, Pa., which had for
some time been wobbling back and
forth, and had been worked upon by the
Barnes-Parker-Long fraternity, finally
took a stand, and decided to cast its lot
with the Kangaroos. Resolutions to
suspend and to at once proceed to re-
organize. Saginaw, Mich., and Chelsea,
Mass., also suspended, the latter place
having already been reorganized, while
the former will be looked after by the
Michigan State Committee. San Fran-
cisco Section reported that they con-
sidered reorganization superfluous, be-
cause those who had voted for the Kan-
garoos had thereby simply placed them-
selves outside of the S. L. P.; that the
officers of the Section were loyal, and
that the Section would go right on with
its work. A new State Committee had
been elected, and an address to the
Sections would soon be issued. The
Secretary of the new State Committee
is Fred W. Low, 908 Larkin street,
San Francisco, Cal., and all communi-
cations for the California State Com-
mittee should be addressed to him.

Charters were granted to the follow-
ing Sections: Malden, Mass.; Lowell,
Mass.; Chelsea, Mass.; Rensselaer, N. Y.

The following Sections reported their
vote on the San Francisco resolution
for a special national convention: San
Antonio and El Paso, Tex.; Los Angeles,
Cal.; Batavia, N. Y.; Tacoma and Spo-
kane, Wash.; Bridgeville, Stoneboro,
Walker's Mills, Kane, Pa.; Hallows-
ville, Cumberland, Woonsocket, Paw-
tucket, Providence, Burrillville, R. I.;
Lynn, Haverhill, Stoneham, Lawrence,
Peabody, Taunton, Mass.; West Haven,
Milford, Waterbury, New London,
Hartford, Ansonia, Conn.; Holland,
Mich.; Dayton, Massillon, Lima, Akron,
Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; Minneapolis, Du-
luth, Minn.; casting 93 votes for and 416
against the resolution, which makes
it a grand total up to date of 164 for and
867 against.

Organizers Hickey and Keinard sent
reports covering their work in Cali-
fornia and Oregon and Kentucky and
Ohio respectively.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,

Recording Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—The enclosed resolution was
adopted at the meeting of Section Chicago,
S. L. P., Friday evening, Sept. 22, on the
death of L. C. Thorsmark.

WHEREAS, It is with regret that we heard

of the death of Comrade L. C. Thorsmark,
who in the activity of life, was an ardent
apostle of revolutionary Socialism, an un-
flinching defender of all those who earn their
bread in the sweat of their brow, and an un-
flinching advocate of the uncompromising
Socialist Labor Party; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That Section Chicago, S. L. P.,
extends to the family of our departed comrade
its sympathy in their hour of bereavement
and sorrow; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolu-
tions be spread upon the minutes of Section
Chicago and be published in THE PEOPLE.

We are moving along in this city somewhat
slow, but nevertheless are gaining ground
right along. The "Fourth Party" promoters
are saving up their nickles to present them
to the convention (which one I do not know)
and with their saved up millions will break
into camp again, glorious in their achieve-
ment of being able to stand alone, and foolish
enough to believe the S. L. P. is built upon
their nickles.

MASSACHUSETTS.

TO THE SECTIONS OF THE STATE.

Dear Comrades:—This is the State campaign
tour of the organizer for 1899.

Springfield, October 9; Holyoke, 10, 11 and
12; Northampton, 12; Chicopee, 14; Westfield,
15; Pittsfield, 16; Adams, 17; North Adams, 18;
Athol, 19; Fitchburg, 20; Clinton, 21; Taun-
ton, 22; Fall River, 23 and 24; New Bedford,
25 and 26.

Advertising matter, such as posters and
flyers, can be had by applying to the S. C. C.,
the Sections paying express charges only.

Please notify us as soon as possible how
much that all Sections and members who are
to be held, and you will want stating the date,
the hour and the hall in which the meeting is
to be held.

Subscription lists are being sent out and
paid sections should not wait until the con-
vention. Do not wait until the lists are full
before returning; we can do much better work
when the money keeps coming in even if in
small quantities.

Yours fraternally,
L. D. USHER, Sec'y.

MINNESOTA.

SECTION MINNEAPOLIS.—At its regular
monthly meeting, Sept. 25, 1899, Section Min-
neapolis voted in favor of a special National
Convention to be held at the City of Chicago
on the 12th, 13th and 14th of November, 1899,
and passed the following resolution which we
submit for publication. The vote on this
resolution was 18 for and 4 against:

RESOLVED, That Section Minneapolis de-
mands that all Sections and members who were
members in good standing on and prior to
July 9th last, be entitled to representation in
our special National Convention, provided we
send one delegate for each of the following
Sections: St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and
this resolution be reported to the National
Secretary, to THE PEOPLE at 61 Beekman
street, New York, and to the "Workers' Call"
for publication.

Yours truly,
THEO. ZOLLNER, Organizer,
ANNA A. MALEY, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.—Meeting
of the General Committee, September 30, 1899,
at 528 E. 11th street. Comrades S. D. Cooper
and A. K. Kinsler presided. Minutes of the
last meeting read and approved. The creden-
tialing reports favorably on delegates Al-
bert Ulrich, 30th A. D. S. N. Y., and Ephraim
Siff, 32d and 33d A. D. S. N. Y. Reports con-
curred in and delegates seated.

Fifty-seven new members were admitted.
The Executive Committee reports that Or-
ganizer Abeleson is sick and that Rudolph Kats
has been appointed to fill his place tempo-
rarily.

Subdivisions and individual comrades are
urged to turn in money for the trolley work-
ers' picnic, the Arlington Hall festival and
the campaign fund.

The nominations thus far made were en-
dorsed. Nominations to be made hereafter
were referred for approval to the Executive
Committee.

The Grievance Committee reports that in the
case of Hammer against Davidson neither ap-
peared though summoned twice. Referred
back to the Committee.

In the case of the Organizer against L.
Schmidt, W. K. N. Y., and F. Harth,
none of the defendants appeared before the
Committee. It recommends their expulsion.
Concurred in.

In the case of the 21st A. D. S. Br. 2, Brook-
lyn, against Max Spector, the Committee
recommends suspension for six months. As
the debate brought out the fact that the Com-
mittee was not made acquainted with the char-
acter and doings of said Spector, it was
amended to expel him, and the amendment
was carried.

The Entertainment Committee reports that
the proceeds from the Arlington Hall festival
are coming in very slowly. Organizations are
urged to settle as soon as possible as the pro-
ceeds are needed for the campaign.

Moved and carried to hold a meeting on
Union Square preceded by a parade. The date
is to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

Delegate J. Ebert brings up the communi-
cations of Ch. Matchett and C. L. Furman to
the Kangaroos. He states that the Secre-
tary of the American Branch of Brooklyn re-
gard their action as a stab in the back, and
moves to instruct the Organizer to prefer
charges against them. The motion was car-
ried.

Delegate Cooper moves to adopt the resolu-
tion adopted by the Massachusetts State Com-
mittee calling on subdivisions to discontinue
the circulation of the "Workers' Call" a paper
depending for its existence on a private pub-
lishing company, the "Class Struggle," or any
other paper whatsoever, "which does not un-
compromisingly, unequivocally and loyally
support the S. L. P. and the legal and
National Executive Committee, of which Henry
Kuhn is National Secretary." The motion
was carried.

Delegates were instructed to call the at-
tention of the Assembly Districts to the im-
perative need of having THE PEOPLE for sale at
all open air meetings.

The 21st Assembly District requests that
seven stamps, which should be should be
replaced. The request was granted.

A roll call of organizations was then taken
up. The following organizations made re-
ports: New York—4th and 10th A. D. S.; 12th,
13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th,
21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th A. D. S.; 25th A. D. S.
and Branch 8, Brooklyn—4th, 6th, 7th, 17th,
18th, 19th, 20th, 21st A. D. S. and American
Branch. The last-named organization has de-
cided to disband and organize the 10th A. D.
The 26th A. D. reports that it will hold a festi-
val on Saturday, October 7, at 414 E. 71st St.

A Committee consisting of Comrades Cooper,
Schorer and Deutsch was appointed to aid
the Assembly Districts in attending to a re-
newal of the subscriptions to THE PEOPLE.

Adjournment followed.

H. SIMPSON, Rec. Sec'y.

BROOKLYN.—H. Simpson will lecture on
"The Materialist Conception of History," at
Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, on
Sunday, October 8th, at 8 p. m.

PUERTO RICO.

PUNTA-PIERRA (San Juan).—This body has
decided to meet every Thursday evening, at
7 p. m., and every Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m.
It now consists of 50 members. It was de-
cided to engage permanent quarters, and a
seal to be used in the communications with the
State Committee, and the N. E. C. A motion
to open a voluntary contribution for the pur-
chase of a red flag was placed on the order
of business for the next session.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

Regular meeting held with Comrade D. Klein
acting as chairman.

New delegates seated from 26th, 32d and 33d
Assembly Districts, New York; and 12th, 16th,
18th and 20th Assembly Districts, Brooklyn.
Minutes of previous meeting were adopted as
read. Committee on Festival brought in its
report. Same received, and in view of the fact
that most comrades are occupied in the cam-
paign, which should receive all available time
and energy, the Festival matter was laid over.

The following organizations reported work for
THE PEOPLE: New York—12th, 16th, 20th,
24th, 32d, 33d and 34th Assembly Districts, Brooklyn—
12th, 16th, 17th and 20th Assembly Districts;
Section Essex County, N. J. Organizer
reported that for the last three months
about 1,600 new subscribers for THE PEOPLE
were obtained in New York, and that while
the Committee on Festival brought in its re-
port it is very encouraging, more should have
been done by the comrades of New York in
view of the large territory and the fact that
the Daily People is to be published here.

On account of the present campaign, no one
meeting will be held in the month of October,
on Monday, the 19th. As many comrades have
to go long distances to get home, it was de-
cided to call upon the delegates to come to the
meetings earlier, so that these may open not
later than at 8:30 p. m.

Members of the Executive Board will